

PRESIDENT WILSON YIELDS TO JAPAN

Ruled by Political Expediency in Attitude Toward the Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson's surrender last spring to the demands of Japan to modify the Asiatic exclusion legislation passed by the House forms one of the most remarkable chapters of the administration's record.

The president, frightened by the muddled state of his diplomacy, compelled a Senate committee to stand and deliver a repudiation of its own endorsement of the House exclusion provision, at the behest of Japanese Ambassador Chinda, just as a few months later, in alarm over the muddled state of his railroad strike settlement negotiations, he compelled Congress to stand and deliver a wage increase to the railroad employees at the behest of the four brotherhood presidents.

Called Political Expediency. It is incidents of this character,

with which the administration record is replete, that have caused the Republicans and even many Democrats, to complain that the president in matters of the gravest import to the welfare of the republic is ruled by panic and political expediency.

The course of the administration in the Japanese affair was marked first by a bold advance, then, when Japan resisted, by retreat and eventual surrender.

The provision to which Japan objected in the immigration bill originated in the administration itself in 1914. In a formal letter to the speaker of the House Secretary of Labor Wilson recommended that in legislation excluding Asiatic laborers there be included an exception applying to "aliens the immigration of whom into the United States is regulated by existing agreements as to passports."

Accepted by Congress. This exemption, applying to Japan, was intended to write into American law the "gentlemen's agreement" under which the Tokio government prevents Japanese coolies from emigrating to the United States by denying them passports.

Early in the last session of Congress the House committee on immigration recommended and wrote the identical phraseology into the immigration bill. The committee sought the opinion of the state department and was advised that there was no objection to the provision from the viewpoint of American relations with Japan.

While the measure was pending in the House and again after its passage with the provision unchanged, Ambassador Chinda protested to Secretary of State Lansing against legislative recognition of the "gentlemen's agreement" as an implication that Japan is not keeping its word or may fail to do so in the future. The administration turned a deaf ear to his representations.

Goes Direct to Wilson. On April 21 the ambassador suddenly presented his demands directly to President Wilson. In the meantime two things had happened. The Senate committee on immigration, without let or hindrance by the administration, had reported the House provision favorably to the Senate. Two days before the ambassador went to the White House the president had served his ultimatum on Germany in the submarine controversy and a tense situation in the foreign relations of the United States existed.

Mr. Wilson backed down at once and issued orders that the provision be changed so as to remove Japan's objections. Thereafter Secretary Lansing became the intermediary to arrange a settlement between the Senate committee and the Japanese ambassador. The committee framed a provision excluding practically all Asiatics except natives of Japan and natives, other than Chinese, of the eastern portion of China being exploited by Japan. The ambassador approved this provision. The surren-

Cornwell on Railway Employees

Under the heading, "The Mistakes of Railway Employees," Mr. Cornwell, in the Hampshire Review, issue of October 21, 1914, published a lengthy editorial in opposition to the full crew measure then pending. In this editorial Mr. Cornwell asserted: "The 'Full Crew Law' has one object and only one, viz., to compel the railroads by law to employ more men. The result of such legislation," Mr. Cornwell continued, "would be disastrous to the railroads should they be compelled to spend this additional sum for unnecessary labor."

Continuing this frank discussion of the motives of the railroad employees, Mr. Cornwell unwittingly, but accurately forecasted the temptation that befell Mr. Wilson a few days ago. Again quoting Mr. Cornwell, note the prophecy of his words: "We fully understand the temptation these labor organizations are able to bring to bear, the temptation of candidates (see Wilson and the brotherhood leaders) to make promises under duress where it means votes. The railroads are ever without friends these days in a legislative body, or, at least, without friends with courage to speak out, these (the main body of the people) should speak out. They should give candidates and members of the legislature to understand that they must not be intimidated into sacrificing their interests at the demand of the railway employees, for a law compelling the employment of thousands of men not needed, at big wages."

In conclusion, Mr. Cornwell adds: "The attempt of railway organizations to influence candidates by implied promises of support, or by implied threats, is, to say the least, grossly immoral and is as justly reprehensible as the payment or promise of payment of a sum of money."

der of the president had averted another "crisis."

Infringement in China.

Likewise, Japan succeeded in preventing the administration from causing any embarrassment of the plan to extend a scheme of supervision to the affairs of China. The Japanese demands upon China in 1915 were palpably an infringement of the sovereignty of the oriental republic and a menace to the open door policy established by John Hay and the Root-Takahira agreement.

Peking appealed to the United States to defend not only China but American interests therein from the designs of Japan. For months the question was whether the United States would take any step to deter Japan. Ambassador Wilson quiescent. The envoy was successful. Secretary of State Baker dispatched an innocuous note to Japan and China stating that the United States "cannot recognize" any agreement infringing American interests in the far East.

Assuring Wilson that no such infringement was intended, Japan proceeded to extend its control over Chinese affairs. China had done so well that he was promoted to the court of St. James, where his mission is to keep Great Britain from interfering with the Japanese in China. Lately Japan has pressed new demands upon China

for participation in the government of Manchuria, a clear infringement of Chinese sovereignty. The president has accepted Japan's assurance that no infringement is involved.

The California Affair.

Just how the president extricated himself from his first row with Japan is not definitely known. He sent Bryan to induce the California legislature not to pass the law prohibiting Japanese from owning property in that state. Bryan failed. Japan vigorously protested against the law and a lengthy interchange of diplomatic notes ensued. The United States finally refused to yield and the Japanese ambassador pointedly inquired of Bryan: "Is this your last word?" Bryan replied: "Between friends there can be no last word."

Thereafter came ugly rumors that Japan was preparing for war with the United States. Eventually, however, Japan cooled down and dropped the California land dispute. It was re-

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ported that England had called off its ally from further quarreling with the United States.

England and Canal Tolls.

All the public knows is that Japan calmed down and England abandoned the intention of intervening in Mexico as a result of the murder of William S. Benton at about the time that President Wilson, with every manifestation of panic, came to Congress and asked the immediate repeal of the provision exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls. England was asking the repeal and a large proportion of the American people regarded the toll exemption not only a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but a subsidy to the shipping trust.

The president, however, had been in office a year without manifesting such convictions, when the state of American foreign relations suddenly impelled him to take a step which repudiated the Baltimore platform and almost split the Democratic party.

Whether, however, the repeal was designed to recompense Great Britain for standing aside and giving Mr. Wilson a free hand in Mexico or for calling off Japan, or for both, is a state secret.

Chinese Loan and Philippines. The president has demonstrated that he is not disposed to go far in defense of the Hay and Root policies in the far East. He has, however, reversed himself on the question of loans to China, as on so many other propositions.

The Philippines Mr. Wilson regards as a liability instead of an asset in the far East and early in his administration he set afoot the project to get rid of them.

The popular repudiation of the argument for shirking the duty owed by the United States to the Philippines found expression in the defeat of the Clarke amendment by the House.

DEEDS

In the Office of the County Clerk Here to Be Recorded by Him.

Fair Grounds Improvement Company to Arthur Valentine, 1 lot, Jacobs sub-division to Raymond Heights.
Martin Petrel, Jr., to Thomas H. and Eva B. Hickey, 1 lot, Hartland.
William J. Thomas to B. Hays Osburn, 1 lot, Biltmore Heights.
Claude E. Ogden to P. B. Seckman, 1 lot, Biltmore Heights.
C. C. Orin to Claude E. Ogden, 1 lot, Northview.
Leonidas Rhoades to Frank D. Davis, 1 lot, near Bristol.
Pearl Randolph to W. W. and Minnie L. Dougherty, 1 lot, Salem.
J. L. Davison to Jacob H. Martin, 64 1-4 acres, Sardis district.
Luticia Swiger to Monongahela Valley Traction Company, 1 lot, Wolf Summit.
Reese H. Mall to Minnie K. Kuhn, 4 lots, Fair Grounds addition.

The cork oak of Spain is said to grow best in poorest soil.

A morning visit to the stores just now is a treat worth planning for yourself. Avoiding the afternoon crowds, you may select and buy with the right choice.

COL. M'GRAW WILL NOT GO ON STUMP

According to a Close Friend and Has Not Authorized Any One to Say He Would.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

GRAFTON, Sept. 30.—It is learned upon excellent authority that Col. John T. McGraw has authorized no one to state that he intends to make speeches in this campaign for Wilson, Chilton and Cornwell. He has no such intention, it is stated by a close personal friend of his. On the contrary, not to make any speeches in this campaign is what he had determined on, and he has flatly declined all overtures to draw him into the contest and upon the stump.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Col. McGraw is not in favor of the election of Wilson, Chilton and Cornwell, all three of whom have been guilty of betraying him and inflicting upon his greater political humiliation than ordinarily befalls any one man at the hands of personal friends and party leaders. It is accepted by the people of Grafton as a foregone conclusion that Colonel McGraw's vote when cast will reflect his feeling in the matter.

Nobody in this town expects the great effort that is being made to compel Colonel McGraw to come to

the front for the Democratic ticket, for the salutary effect it might have on party conditions, to succeed. Tempting inducements have been held out to him and tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on him, but he has turned them all down up to date. His friends say that he will under no circumstances that he can foresee at this time, step in and try to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the men whose hands he has suffered the most outrageous treatment that any politician has received in the history of West Virginia politics.

The people of Grafton understand Colonel McGraw's position in this campaign and respect him for the stand he has taken. It is common talk among them that Colonel McGraw and hundreds of his followers in past campaigns are opposed to their party's leading candidates and that the word is circulating among them that now is the time to even up with those who accomplished the "little colonel's" political downfall and humiliation. The McGraw element is a large one, and there is no discounting its loyalty to the fallen chieftain. At the same time, it is a very quiet one, not given to saying much about what it proposes to do on election day. But its mind is made up and it is going to vote.

UPSHUR TO ROLL UP BANNER MAJORITIES

For the Republican Candidates at the Election to Be Held on November 7.

BUCKHANNON, Sept. 30.—Upshur county Republicans never bother themselves about Democratic candidates. This year they are interested only in rolling up the banner Republican majorities in the northern counties. "Registration shows that if we can get out our vote we will poll well on towards 2,500 Republican votes, while the Democrats will do well to poll 700," said an old timer this week. "There is absolutely no enthusiasm for Cornwell in Upshur county among the Democrats. They think he has made a mistake in hooking up so tightly with Watson, and besides, they also think he is talking on dead issues, and under the old Democratic rule the farmers and live stock men were paying their high rate on straight state tax, while at the same time they knew that railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, etc., were contributing practically nothing in comparison. Cornwell's denunciation of the new system, therefore, falls flat here."

Sutherland will run away with Chilton in Upshur. In the off-year vote of 1914 Sutherland had 1,984 votes to Hodges's 755, with 108 cast for Schuck, the Progressive nominee. Robinson is considered next-door neighbor to Upshur county Republicans, hosts of whom know him personally and well. Arnold will get

a big vote for the state senate here, as it is held that his opponent is practically a Virginia newcomer, and the whole national and state ticket will go through with the same high majorities certain for John B. Hileary, candidate for the legislature and the Republican county nominees.

In the early days of the American colonies, greased paper was used in the windows in the absence of glass and candles were in use up to 1750 when lamps of whale oil were first used.

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